

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang :** Riskesdas (2013) mencatat kanker serviks di Indonesia sekitar 330.000 orang dan di Jawa Timur sebanyak 21.313 kasus. Jawa Timur menjadi provinsi tertinggi dalam kasus kanker serviks. Sehingga, pemerintah menargetkan 80% perempuan usia 30-50 tahun melakukan deteksi dini setiap 5 tahun. Namun, Kemenkes (2013) mencatat yang telah melakukan di Jawa Timur sebesar 1,27% dan di Kabupaten Bangkalan sebesar 1%.

**Tujuan :** Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh faktor minat terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks di wilayah kerja puskesmas Bangkalan.

**Metode :** Metode penelitian ini ialah analitik berdesain *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah perempuan usia subur di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bangkalan sebanyak 96 sampel. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *total sampling* dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Variabel independen pada penelitian ini adalah faktor minat dan sub variabelnya ialah pengetahuan, resiko fisik, dan persepsi tentang kanker serviks. Sedangkan variabel dependen adalah deteksi dini kanker serviks. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

**Hasil :** Penelitian ini menunjukkan responden melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks sejumlah 61 orang (63,5%). Setelah analisis data menggunakan SPSS.23 dengan  $\alpha=0,05$  didapatkan nilai signifikan pengetahuan ( $p=0,402$ ), resiko fisik ( $p=0,904$ ), persepsi ( $p=0,021$ ) dan minat ( $p=0,053$ ). Jika nilai  $p>\alpha$ , maka  $H_0$  diterima. Selain itu, didapatkan nilai rerata pengetahuan (1,734), resiko fisik (0,203), persepsi (7,700), dan minat (5,885).

**Simpulan ;** Jadi, tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, resiko fisik, dan minat terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks. Namun, ada pengaruh persepsi terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : Minat, Pengetahuan, Resiko Fisik, Persepsi, Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Riskesdas (2013) recorded in Indonesia cervical cancer about 330,000 people and in East Java, which is about 21,313 cases. East Java become the highest in the province of cervical cancer cases. So, the government is targeting 80% of women aged 30 -50 years of early detection every 5 years. However, the Ministry of Health (2013) notes that have been doing in East Java by 1.27% and in Bangkalan by 1%.

**Aim :** The purpose of this study was to identify influence of interest factors in the early detection of cervical cancer at the region of Bangkalan public health centers.

**Method :** This research method is analytic with cross sectional design. The population is women of childbearing age in Bangkalan public health centers as many as 96 samples. Sampling was done by total sampling and meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The independent variable in this study is the factor of interest and the sub-variables are knowledge, physical risks, and the perception of cervical cancer. While the dependent variable is the early detection of cervical cancer. The instrument uses a questionnaire. Data analysis using Chi-Square test.

**Result :** The results showed respondents early detection of cervical cancer a number of 61 people (63.5%). After analysis of data using SPSS.23 with  $\alpha=0.05$  knowledge gained significant value ( $p= 0.402$ ), physical risk ( $p= 0.904$ ), perception ( $p= 0.021$ ) and interest ( $p= 0.053$ ). If the value of  $p > \alpha$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted. Moreover, the knowledge obtained value (1,734), physical risk (0,203), perception (7,700) and interest (5,885).

**Conclusion :** there is no significant relationship between knowledge, physical risk, and interest in the early detection of cervical cancer. However, there is a perception of influence on the early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Interest, Knowledge, Physical Risks, Perception, Early Detection of Cervical Cancer